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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Paris Reign of Terror.

GREAT CONSPIRACY IN NEW YORK

Robbing the Government of \$400,000.

The Disaster to Barnum's Show.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Seene of the Murder of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas.

A writer in the Soir gives the following graphic account of a visit to the garden in the Rue des Rosiers which was the scene of the murder of Generals Lecomte and Clement

As one advances the street widens, becomes more animated. There are tents in lines, can nens, guns in stacks; then to the left a large portico, before which National Guards smoke their pipes. The house stands back and is no seen from the road. After some hesitation the sentry allowed me to go in. It is a two storied house, between a courtyard and garden, with nothing tragic about it. It belongs to the heirs of M. Scribe. This cutthroat iden is born of a vaudeville. anger of a crowd had been there. The inclosures were down, the borders torn up; nothing was standing but some twenty lime trees recently lopped, leafless, and raising their hard gray branches in the air like vultures' An iron railing ran behind them as a wall, and showed the valley in the distance, im-mense, mournful, where the long factory chim-Things soften down as do living beings. Here I am on the scene of the drama, and I find it difficult to feel its power. The weather is mild, the sky clear The weather is mild, the sky clear The soldiers of Montmartre who surround me look kindly enough. They sing, they play at corks. The officers walk up and down laughing. But a great black wall pierced by balls, and the crest of which is crumbling rises like a witness and relates the crumbling, rises like a witness and relates the crime. It is against this wall that they were shot. It seems that at the last moment General Lecomte, till then dignified and resolute, felt his courage fail. He tried to struggle, to fly, he

ran several steps in the garden; then, instantly retaken, shaken, dragged, hustled, he fell on his knees, and spoke of his children. "I have five," said he, sobbing. The father's heart burst through the soldier's tunic. There were fathers in that crowd, and some voices replied with emotion to this heart-stirring appeal; but the implacable linesmen would not hear a word. "If we do not shoot him to-day he will have us shot to-morrow." He was pushed against the wall. A sergeant of the line almost immediately advanced towards him. "General," said he, "if you will promise——." Suddenly changing his mind, he stepped two paces back and discharged his Chassepot full in the General's chest. The others had only to finish the deed. Clement His back against the same wall as Lecomte, but two paces from his corpse, he made head against death to the end, and spoke very harshly. When the guns were lowered he, by an instinctive gesture, placed his left arm before his face; and the old republican died in the attitude of Casar.

the bullets have spared, and the powder failed The Paris Rebels' Barricades.

Above the place where they fell against that

wall, sad and naked as the mark in a shooting-

gallery, some branches of peach are still trained

and an early flower blooms in whiteness, which

Paris Correspondence of the London Times, April 19. All the barricades of Paris have apertures either in the middle for carriages or at the side for foot passengers, except those in the Place Vendome, which is a sacred inclosure, into which no one can penetrate without permission. Apropos of barricades, we are promised an im portant reform in the principle of their con struction. There is a Commission of Barricades which met yesterday under the Presidency o the Citizen Rossel, chief of staff. The citizen President placed in discussion the actual system of barricades, and, after several citizens had de veloped their opinions, the commission decided that, considering that the actual barricapes had been constructed in view of a kind of warfare quite different from what has now to be made and on points no onger menaced-considering, above all, that they are constructed with paving stones, and would become very dangerous for the defenders if they were attacked by artillery, on account of the splinters of stone which the projectiles would detach-the actual barricades shall be destroyed and a new system formed to defend the city from attacks from without. This system was fully examined, but the results are for obvious reasons withheld from the public. It is, however, announced that there shall be two lines of barricades on the side of the city ex-posed to the attacks of Versailles, and these lines shall, if necessary, be continued all round

the city.

The Citizen Guillet presented a system of barricades of two stories, with the lower story vaulted and loopholed, and the commission decided that a report should be prepared by the Citizen Guillot on his system. The barricades are to be of earth, 13 feat in height, with a trench of 7 feet in depth on the side of the enemy, and a little trench of from 11/2 to 21/4 feet in depth on the other side. Other exact prescriptions were made, to such an extent, indeed, as to excite impatience among some of the members. A citizen inelsted on the necessity of an action immediate, revolutionary, in place of a methodical action; he had confidence, he said, is spontaneity of individual efforts, which would give results much more rapid than a regular process. "The commission entered into his views, and decided that the barricades should be studied methodically and executed revolutionarily." We may, therefore, look for an extensive construction of these works within the next few days. Lately there has been a complete cessation of barricade-making, and the trenches made in the Rue Royal and the Rue de Rivoll have been filled up. I fancy the Commune was desirous not to discourage the popula-tion by seeming to anticipate that the Versalilais would come so far. But as the work is now becoming warm, and the enemy in, spite of his repulses, is likely to make vigorous efforts on the side of Neuilly, you may expect to hear that the western quarter of Paris is strengthened in a formidable manner for street-fighting.

-In Welcottville, Conn., on the 8th, the mercury stood at 94 degrees in the shade. -The leading female physician in Orange, N. J., is said to make \$15,000 annually. A postmaster by the name of Goodale, when

he is in a hurry signs himself XX. -The British Government last year saved £1000 and over in steel pens, compared with

.The negroes in Gainesville, Ga., regulate their chronometers by a wooden watch used as a jeweller's sign.

-There are one hundred and nine Greek and Latin scholars and seventeen Sauscrit students in one Prussian regiment.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY EXPOSED.

A Ring to Reb the Government of \$100,000 -Twelve of the Accused Under Arrest. Some weeks since Mr. Abner B. Newcomb, assistant to Celonel Whitley, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, became aware that a fraudulent claim had been forwarded to Washington, by Frederick W. Smith, a claim agent, to obtain both pay and bounty money alleged to be due to the father of Emile Ling, a deceased Union soldier. An investigation showed that Ling had no

father living, and that a proper claim had been filed by his mother. Smith was arrested, brought sefere Commissioner Davenport, and gave \$5000 batt for an examination. He failed to appear for examination, was rearrested, and his ball increased to

He then made a full confession, implicating some twenty persons, whom, he said, composed a ring to cheat the Government by preparing and presenting forged claims, purporting to emanate from relatives of dead seldlers

bounty money and back pay due the heirs of sald soldiers. On his information, Henry M. karples, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 52d New York Volunteers, was arrested and brought before Commissioner Davenport, on the charge of being one of the principal operators in these frauds. The specific charge against Karples was that he signed the name "Jacob Schreiber" to a claim for bounty money alleged to be done to a claim fer bounty money alleged to be due to Paul Schrieber, fermerly second lieutenant Company A, 52d New York Volunteers. In this claim Jacob was described as the father of Paul, and the rightful heir of his claims, when, as a matter of fact, it does not appear that Karples ever saw such a man as Jacob, or knew

of his existence. Karples was committed for examination in default of \$10,000 ball. H. C. Harmon, special agent of the Second Auditor's Department, made an investigation at Washington, and found that similar fraudulent claims had been presented by about twenty persons in this city, and to such as extent that, if they had all been allowed, the Government would have been defrauded out of about

Shortly after Karples' arrest a notary public, calling himself the Rev. Dr. Charles Nanz, was arrested for alleged complicity is these frauds, it being charged that the claims were sworn to before him, he being well aware of their frau-dulent character. This se-called doctor of divinity and H. Martin, another alleged accomplice, were brought before Commissioner Davenport, and committed in default of \$10,000 ball each for examination. About twelve persons in all have thus far been arrested, but it is thought that it would defeat further arrests to

publish any more names at present. Karples case having come on for examination before Commissioner Davemport, Smith sware he saw Karples sign the name "Jacob Schreiber" to the claim in question, and that it was understood between witness and Karples that this claim, like numbers of others that witness and Karples had prepared, was fraudulent. The further examination was then adjourned for the production of another witness, who, it is stated,

will testify that Karples signed his name to the claim spoken of.—N. Y. Post, last evening. THE CHINESE MANIFESTO.

The Great Christian Interests which are Assailed. It is scarcely possible that Christianity can be permitted to recede from the pesition which it has attained in that portion of Asia which is subject to the rule of the Chinese after the continuous display of such a degree of missionary beroism as it has already shown, and the endurance of so many degrees of martyrdom by

its professors. Apart from the religious view, the value of the earthly property which the Christian Churches have acquired within the territory; of the Chinese empire will induce resistance in its defense. The temples and school-houses and confraternity dwellings, which are owned by the Jesuits and other propagandist sbranches of the Roman Catholic creed-and the security of which has been guaranteed to them by the Chinese at different periods since after the death of St. Francis Xavier-is very great, as is also the interest of that which has been acquired, after very great sacrifices, by the Protestant Church missions of various nationalities.

This latter fact was made so apparent at the beginning of the year 1870 by the publication in the Chinese Recorder (edited by the Rev. S. L. dwin, of the American Board Mission at reochew) of an account of the various Protestant missions in China, arranged in a tabular form, by which it was made known that the total number of missionaries of that form of faith. English and American with a few German and Swiss, numbered 152 males and 129 females, divided over the various ports of China.

The aggregate number of Protestant chapels at these places was 296. The number of boys and girls who were daily taught was over 4000, the number of Sunday communicants nearly 6000. Among the missionaries were several who had studied medicine, and hospitals for the Chinese were conducted by them at Pekin, Tien-tsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Ningpo, Amoy, Canton, Hangchew, Taiwan, etc. The Protestant missions were divided as fol-

ı	English.	American.	Germa
ı	Pekin S	30	
ı	Tien-tsin11	2	
i	Chefoe 6	3	
ı	Tungchow	19	
I	Shanghai 6	15	
l	Kinkiang	- 9	
1	Hankow	î	
1	Ningpo	21	
1	Foochow 6	14	
ı	Amoy12	- 65	
ı			
ı	Taiwan4	12	
1	Swatow	78	
ı	Canton		
١	Hong Keng 6		
1			Wilder

What is termed the China Island Mission. under the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, consisted of fifteen males and fifteen females, and they do not form part of any of the established

At a meeting held at Pekin, in 1870, of the members of the "American Board of Missions," Dr. S. W. Williams, American Charge d'Affaires, took the chair, and in his address said that "when he arrived in China thirty-six years since there were only two missionaries."

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Reception by the American Union Club of New Orleans.

General Sherman and the members of his staff, who arrived in NewOrleans on Thursday last from Mobile, were, by special invitation, entertained by the members of the American Union Ciub of New Orleans, on the evening of that day. From the Picapune we quote the following symposis

of the remarks of General Sherman:— General Sherman, who was in citizen's dress, upon being introduced, made a short speech, which was being introduces, made a short speech, which was received from time to time with applause by those present. In his speech, General Sherman referred to the fact that he had once held a commission as colonel of militis of the State of Louisians, and that he was once at the head of the State Seminary. He said that it always gave him pleasure to visit Louisiana and to meet not only the members of the Union army, but also his old friends upon the other side.

"General Bragg and I," said the General, "are close friends, and I knew General Beauregard very well, but I have not had the pleasure of meeting him this time. General Hood called upon me to-day, and I intend to call upon him to-morrow." He referred to the fact that he had been to the Boston Club and other piaces of social gathering in our city, but he said he never let an opportunity slip to impress upon his "Rebel friends," as he styled them, the importance of sustaining and perpetuating the Union.

In alinding to the matter of reconstruction, General Eherman said that it was a most delicate and difficult problem to solve. England has been endea-voring to reconstruct Scotland for 200 years, and

still who could fail to detect the marked characte- | SECOND EDITION still who could fail to detect the marked characteristics of a scotchman as he entered the room—there was as much difference between him and an Englishman as there is now and propably would be for many years to come between a Leu siana planter and a Maine lumbern an. If a people, he said, had to have laws made for them, they liked to have something to do with the making of them themselves. In time, he thought, the people of the South would come around all right, but they wanted it to be seen that the work of reconstruction emanated from themselves.

from themselves.

In alluding to the perpetuity of the Government, he said that the Union must and shall be maintained, but qualified it by saying, "At least if it is to be broken up, we of the North claim the right to effect the dismemberment."
He advised the members of the club to keep

straight along in their own way, to give no offense, but to assert their rights when necessary, and that in due time there would be all that could be desired in the way of fraternization.

BARNUM.

The Terrible Accident to his Show-Four Persons Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

The Newark Advertiser of last evening has the following particulars of the painful accident reported in yesterday's TELEGRAPH:-

As Barnum's menageric and circus was this morning on its way from Plainfield to Elizabeth, where it is on exhibition to-day, the cook wagon, drawn by four mules, was struck at the crossing of the Central Railroad at Cranford (formerly Craneville) station, by the train which leaves Somerville for New York at 6:30 A. M.

The train was said to be running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and it is alleged by those in charge of the train that the driver of the wagon was asleep, which was probably the case, as the caravan did not leave Plainfield until I A. M., and the men had no sleep previous

The locomotive struck the wagon just as the fore axle was midway between the tracks, and se great was the force of the collision that the driver was thrown, it is said by eye-witnesses, full forty feet into the air, and instantly killed. The two wheel mules were also thrown above the smekestack of the locomotive, and of the five persons who were eleeping in the wagon at the time, one was instantly killed, two so badly injured that they have probably died ere this, and two others so maimed that their recovery is a matter of doubt.

KILLED AND WOUNDED. Theodore Conkling, the driver of the wagon, had his skull fractured and right leg broken, and fied almost instantly. He was an unmar-ried man, about 27 years of age, and has parents

residing at Delavan, Wisconsin. Edward Dyer (colored), employed as a cook, was sleeping inside the wagon, and as his neck was found to be dislocated, his death was of course instantaneous. He was about 40 years of age, unmarried, and resided in Brooklyn,

Thomas Walsh, a lad of seventeen, who acted in the capacity of coachman for the dwarf, Admiral Dot, was also sleeping in the wagon. His injuries are so severe that the attending physicians gave it as their opinion that he would die before night. His parents reside at Racine, Wisconsin.

George Sickles (colored), employed as an assistant cook, was badly injured about the head, and had his ribs crushed in. He, too, is too badly injured to recover. He was from

John Joice, a lad from Jersey City, who was employed in some capacity in the cooking department, together with a young man who had been lately employed, but whose name was not yet on the pay roll, were severely injured, but both may recover.

As soon as word was received at Elizabeth
of the social and Dector Martin surgeon of the

Central Rallroad Company, proceeded to Cranford and made proper provision for the wounded persons, who had been removed to the residence of a family living near the station, and caused everything to be procured that would in any wise conduce to their comfort. CORONER'S INQUEST.

With more than ordinary promptness Coroner Alexander Gibbs, of Elizabeth, summoned a jury to investigate the circumstances attending the accident, and at 12 M the inquest was commenced in the Court House at Elizabeth. Several witnesses were examined, who substaniated the facts stated above.

Mr. Osborn, Sheriff of Union county, who resides at Scotch Plains, stated that he was a passenger upon the train which demolished the wagon, and that previous to the accident he heard the enginer whistle "down brakes" several times, and the bell ringing and the steam blow-ing off. In a moment after he felt a jar, and when the train was stopped some four hundred yards beyond the place where the accident occurred, saw the two dead mules that had been dragged by the locomotive. The inquest was still in progress when our reporter left at 2 P. M. The two leading mules broke from the tongue to which they were attached, when the accident

occurred, and ran frightened up the road, where they were subsequently found uninjured. INCIDENTS. It was said in Elizabeth, but not sworn to before the Coroner's jury, that one of the injured men stated that he was startled from his sleep just before the accident, and opening the slide in the door of the wagon, discovered the train swooping down upon them but a few feet away.

Before he could wake the driver, however, the crash came, and he was dashed among the debris of the crushed wagon, stunned and seri-The balance of the caravan proceeded on te Elizabeth, where the three tents were erected at 12 o'clock and at half-past 1 P. M. the street leading to the great show was crowded with people on their way to the exhibition.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Semple Homicide. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Paxson and Finletter. In the case of Alfred Riley, charged with the murder of Matthew Semple, the evidence on both sides having been closed, the arguments of coursel

Board of Health. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Petrce,

This Court has appeinted Dr. Alfred Stille a member of the Board of Health, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Ward. Tracks on Broad Street.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Allison. This Court was engaged in hearing the arguments of counsel in the case of the City vs. the Tairteenth

of counsel in the case of the City vs. the Tairteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, upon a prayer for an injunction to restrain the defendants from laying a track on Broad street, from Wharton to Spring Garden streets

The claim of the defendants appears to be that by the act of May 16, 1861, the Navy Yard, Broad Street and Fairmeunt Railway Company was incorporated, with authority to lay tracks upon Broad street, from Wharton to Spring Garden, and that by an agreement with this company the defendants acquired the right to lay their tracks upon Broad street. Counsel for the city maintain that until within a few weeks past no steps were takes by any one to construct the road authorized by the smatne, and that the charter became null and void by non-user, since no work was begun within three years, as required by law; that the city ordinance of July 7, 1807, requiring bonds to be filed with the City Solicitor, was never compiled with; that no permission was ever obtained from the Highway Department to remove the cobbie stones, as required by ordinance; that the alleged merger or consolidation was never entered into agreeably to the provisions of law, and entered into agreeably to the provisions of law, and the first-named company never had any legal existence, because it was at no time organized, and at the time of the alleged merger the charter of that company had become null and void; and, finally, that the act of 1866 for the improvement of Broad street, and the ordinance of Councils is pursuance thereto, took from the defendants and all other railway companies their rights and franchises in Broad street, and compensated them therefor. The case was argued by W. H. Yerkes, W. P. Messick, and Thomas J. Worrell for the city, Theodere Cuyler for the property-owners on Broad street, and George W. Biddle for defendants, and was held under advisement.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Doom of Paris.

Sharp Fighting Yesterday.

The Commune Making a Last Stand

Important from Cuba.

Aldama to President Cespedes. Inside View of the Insurrection.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Prussians and the Paris Forts. PARIS, Wednesday night, April 26 .- The declaration of Prince Bismarck that the northern forts shall remain in the hands of the Germans gives great satisfaction to the Communists. The gendarmes in St. Louis are becoming numerous, and the loyal National Guards there have been organized. M. Seguin, sous chief of the War Office, attempted to reach Versailles, but was arrested at the outposts. Dr. Dubels advanced to explain that M. Seguin was a staff officer, arranging the positions of the advanced posts, and he was arrested also, but afterwards liberated.

The Rappel says that a correspondent of the London Times has been arrested. It is stated that while the

Prussians Hold St. Denis the Northern Railway will remain open, and carry provisions to the city. At 2 o'clock this

Heavy Musketry Firing was heard in the direction of Bas Meudon. In this attack the Enfants Perdus lost very severely. The gunboat Fancy was disabled, and returned to Ponte Concorde this afternoon with difficulty, all hands being kept pumping

The Fighting at Bas Meudon continues. The batteries of Montmartre are

being heavily fortified. On Monday night a balloon started secretly from the College Rollin.

Versaillist Successes. LONDON, April 28 .- The Versaillists yesterday expelled the Communists from an important position in the village of Les Mouliniceaux and occupied it in considerable force.

The Paris Commune has forbidden requisitions on the preperty of ioreigners. The Mot d'Ordre of last evening alleges that

The People of Toulon have risen in insurrection, and many streets are filled with barricades. The Versailles batteries at Courbevoie yester-

day bombarded Maillet Gate and the Arch of The Communists have established a battery on the road to Asnieres for the purpose of bombarding Gennevillers, Colombes, and Cour-

The Bombardment of the Southern Forts yesterday was feebler than formerly. The callbre of the Versailles guns is small. The fury of the combatants is increasing.

The Freemasons will plant banners on the ramparts of Paris on Saturday, and assist in the defense.

The Governor of the Invalides has been ar-The official statement of

The Losses of the Communists, to Thursday, sums up 9000 killed and wounded, besides 3000 prisoners. The London Telegraph has a rumer that

The Versailles Army Has Taken the Ad-vanced Works at Fort d'Issy; that the barricades of the fort are entirely destroyed, and there is a breach in the walls at least five yards square.

The Communists have established batteries at St. Ouen Gate in Montmartre.

British Parliament. LONDON, April 28 .- In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli, notwithstanding the concessions of the Government, made an unsparing attack on the Budget. He said the Government, in frantically abandoning its other proposals to save the tax of six pence on incomes, had abandoned its dependence on indirect taxation. While he deprecated further imposts on agriculture, he equally deplored leaving the deficiency to increase year by year.

He said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1869, erred in giving up indirect taxes, and he now sought to replace them by additions to direct taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, defended the reconstructed budget, and accepted postponement of its consideration to Monday next.

The name of the winner of the one thousand guiness race at Newmarket should have been published "Hannah."

Habeas Corpus Suspended. Lendon, April 28 .- The Government has suspended the operation of the writs of habeas corpus in one district of the county of West Meath, This Morning's Quotations.

Liverroot. April 28—11 A. M.—Cotten opened with an upward tendency; uplands fully Tkd.; Or-lease, Tkd. Sales of the day estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have beep \$1,000 bales; expert, 15,000 bales; speculation, \$000 bales; stock, \$51,000 bales; American, 562,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 8900 bales; American, 43,000 bales. Actual export, 14,000 bales.
London, April 28-11:30 A. M.—Consols 93% for money and account. American securities quiet. Bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 10%; of 1867, 92%; ten-forties, 89%. I London, April 28-11 80 A. M.-Spirits of petro-

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CRICAGO, April 28 .- Wheat is firmer; sales of No. 2 at \$1.24, seller May; \$1.25%, seller last half May; and \$1.26%, seller June. Corn is strong, with sales at 65@55%c., seller May; and 54%@55%c., seller

leum, 10d,

June. Jube.

Receipts. Ship'ts.

Flour, bbls. 5,000 5,000 Rye, bus..... 1,000 2,000 50 heat, bus. 45,000 98,000 Oats, bus.... 12,000 7,000 Cors, bus... 88,080 101,000 Barley, bus... 2,000 2,000

FROM CUBA.

| BT ASSOCIATED PRESS. |

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Resignation of Aldama. HAVANA, April 27 .- The journals publish an

interesting letter from Aldama to Cespedes, resigning the agency of the Cuban Republic. The letter has created a great sensation. It shows the extent of discord existing among the expatriated Cubaus. Aldama writes that it was thought the arrival of

Madame Cespedes would heal the dissensions; that her prestige in bearing the name of our illustrious chief would unite all parties to make sacrifices, and send arms and munitions sufficient at least to sus-

tain the summer campaign. He says: "My hopes unfortunately failed rapidly. Your wife gave the details about the voyage of Zena, and the letters which accompanied him, which our enemies, most to be feared, untertunately not the Spaniards, used against us, occupying official positions with the Cuban Republic, flinging at us most poisonous darts and injurious calum-

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL, OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 28-10-30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather has remained sensibly unchanged on the Pacific coast. Clear weather, and stationary pressure have remained at the Rocky Mountain stations. The area of low barometer, which was central Thursday morning in Wisconsin, has moved eastward into Canada. The baremeter is now rising in the Northwest and the southwest fresh, and brisk Southeasterly winds have been experienced on the lakes, with heavy rains on Lakes Erie and Ontario. Those are now followed by brisk southwesterly winds, Severe gales have been experienced at some points. The rains have extended generally along the Atlantic coast; they have been lightest in Northern Florida, and are now prevailing from Connecticut to Maine. Clearing-up and clear weather very generally prevails at

a short distance from the immediate coast from New York westward and southward.

Probabilities.—It is probable that fresh winds, with partially cloudy and clear weather, will prevail on the Gulf and upper lakes; clearing-up weather en the Atlantic coast and lower lakes; cloudy weather

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, April 28.—Stocks active. Money steady at 5 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113%; do. 1864, do., 118%; do. 1865, do. 113%; do. 1865, new, 112½; do. 1867, 112½; do. 1865, 112½; le-40s, 109¾; Viginia 6s, new, 71; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Co., 84; Cumberland preferred, 22; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 109½; Adams Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 109½; Hilnois Central, 124½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 123½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 59½.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, April 28.—Cotton unchanged; sales 1600 bales uplands at 15½C. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; sales 8000 barrels State at \$5.75@6.68; Ohio at \$6.10@6.75; Western at \$5.75@7; Southern at \$6.05@9. Wheat steady; sales \$2.000 bushels new spring at \$1.47@1.48, in store and adoat, and \$1.45, May delivery; winter red and amber Western at \$1.55. Corn firmer and scarce; sales 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 75c. Oats quiet; sales 12,000 bushels Ohio at 65@68c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 98c.

THE LAWRENCE DEFALCATION.

How the Operations were Conducted. The latest official statement as to the accounts of the missing Pension Agent, General Law-rence, shows the amount of the deficit to be, as heretofore stated in the Tribune, about \$50,000. His sureties are able and willing to make this good to the Government. No instance has been found in which any pensioner has suffered by the defalcation. It appears that during last winter General Lawrence engaged in specula-

tions in stocks in Wall street. The deficit in his account at the Sub-Treasury on the 1st of March was about \$31,000—that is to say, he had up to that date misappropriated that amount out of the \$150,000, or more, placed subject to his order for the payment of pension checks. The checks of the Pension Agent, drawn against the sums deposited to his credit in the Sub-Treasury, are by regulation made payable to the order of pensioners, and any departure from that custom is provided for by arrangement with the Sub-Treasurer or his assistants, the Sub-Treasurer having, under general instructions, a supervisory authority over the money transactions of the disbursing officers, whose credits are deposited with him. There was, therefore, but one way in which General Lawrence could, without immediate detection, embezzle any considerable amount of Government funds. There are about one hundred pensioners residing in other countries, principally in Ireland and Germany; and it has been the custom to send their pensions, semi-annually or an nually, in bills of exchange embracing the amounts due to 12 or 15 persons in one drawn to the order of some one of the number. General Lawrence, according to custom, drew checks payable to his own order, for amounts of \$2000 to \$3000, explaining at the Sub-Treasury that they were intended for the purchase of bills of exchange for the payment of fereign pensions. He remitted all that was due the pensioners abroad; but, meantime, as the necessities growing out of stock specula-tions urged him, he drew a number of others, purporting to be for efficial disbursements, by which the amount of the deficit in his accounts was increased to \$50,000 before suspicion was

It is understood that the Government has been urged to provide against similar irregularities in the Pension Department, either by requiring that the pension-checks which are issued to persons abroad shall be made payable at some one of the American banking-houses in London, or elsewhere, without the medium of bills of ex-change; or that the checks to be sent abroad shall bear the name of only one pensioner, which shall appear also in the bill of exchange. The latter plan has been already adopted by Colonel Doty, the new Pension Agent; so that it may be said that no check from the Pension Office now comes to the Sub-Treasury, except with such a voucher as may either give reason for its payment without hesitation, or, in a case of doubt, afford a means of speedy and sure investigation by the Sub-Treasurer or his subordinates. -N. Y. Tribune, to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, April 28, 1871. The money market is less active to-day than

for many days past, and rates for loans are easy and almost nominal to good borrowers. The bulk of the business transacted was in call leans at a range of 566 per cent., as heretofore, the demand for discounts being very light. Good borrowers can obtain very favorable terms just now on commercial paper for an indefinite time. 0@7 per cent, is the range at the banks and on the street.

Gold is dull but quite steady, most of the sales in New York this morning being made at 111, the range being 110%@111%. The stock market this morning shows a diminished business, but prices continue quite strong. City 6s, new, soid at 1023, and Lehigh gold loan at 91.

Reading Railroad was quiet but strong, with sales at 545/@55, the latter b. o.; sales of Penusylvania at 65%@65%; Lehigh Valley at 61%@ and Northern Central at 43. Canal stocks were quiet but steady; sales of

Small sales of Manufacturers' Bank a 31

Mechanics' do. at 38%; and Central Transporta--The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from

the Treasury Department:-

Very respectfully, John P. Bigelow, Chief of Loan Division. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street?

200 sh N Cent... 43 6S sh Cent Trans... 46% 68 sh Cent Trans... 46%

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third

Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

-U. S. 68 of 1881, 110%@116%; do. 1869, 113%@114;

do. 1864, 113%@114; do. 1865, 113%@114; do. 1868,

new, 112%@112%; do. 1867, do. 112%@112%; do. 1868,

do. 112%@113; 10-408, 109%@109%. U. S. 30 Year

6 per cent. Currency, 115%@115%; Gold, 110%@

1113%; Silver, 106%@108; Union Pacific Railroad

1st Mort. Bonds, 88%@88%; Central Pacific Railroad, 99%@109%; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 88%@881%;

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street report the following quotations:—U. S. 5e of 1881, 116% @1167g; 5-20s of 1868, 113%@114; do. 1864, 113%@114; do. 1865, 113%@114; do. July, 1865, 112%@112%; do. July, 1865, 112%@112%; do. July, 1868, 112%@112%; do. July, 11

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 28.—Seeds-Cloverseed is dull and depressed; 15 bags sold at \$c. per ib. Timothy is nominal at \$5.50 and Flaxseed at \$2.05@2.18. The Flour market is devoid of animation, and the tendency of prices is decidedly downward. There is very little demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. 800 barrels sold, including superfine at \$5.50; extras at \$5.15.26; Wisconsin extra family at \$7; Minnesota do, do, at \$7.25; Pennsyl-vania do, do, at \$6.50.27; Indiana and Ohio do, do, at \$7.25.27.75; and fancy brands at \$5.09.25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing deing.

Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is dull and depressed. Sales of 800 bushels Indiana red at \$1.55; 400 bushels Ohio amber at \$1.65, and 400 bushels prime Indiana amber at \$1.65. Rye is firm at \$1.12@1.15 for Pennsylvania. Corn comes forward freely, and is in limited demand at the recent decline; sales of 2000 bushels at 74@ 75c, for yellow and 71@72%c. for Western mixed, Oats are in good demand, and the oderings are quite liberal; sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 63c, and 3000 bushels white at 64c. In Bayley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is scarce and firm; sales of Western iron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 25 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

SUN RISES...... 5. 4 MOON SETS...... 1.47 SUN SETS..... 6.51 HIGH WATER....... 8.19 (By Cable.) LONDON, April 28.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, touched at Plymouth this morning.

NEW YORK, April 28. - Arrived, steamship India, from Glasgow.

Norfolk, Va., April 28. — The vessel reported ashore yesterday on the Thimble is the Br. brig Jabaos, bound for Baltimore; she was gotten off at

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Wyoming, Wiltbank, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Bair

& Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, do.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Jee Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with
a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Br. ship Athenais, Baker, from Antwerp P. 40. 28, with mose, to Grant & Son. Was ashor on Joe with make, to Grant & Son. Was ashor on Joe Flogger, but got or without apparent don Joe Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 days from Baltimere, with make, and passenger to A. Greves, Jr. Steamer A. C. Stimers, David, 24 hours from New York, with make, to W. P. dayde & Co. Er, bark Verona, Arr dwamith, 30 days fm London, with old from and daulk to S. L. Merchant & Co. weather the entire passage.

Br. bar D. McPherson, Mason, 57 days from Messing, with fruit and brimstone to J. S. Scattergood—vessel to Workman & Co. Experienced very severe gales, split some sails, and other damages.

gales, split some sails, and other damages.

Br. bark Hypatia, McFee, 40 days from Liverpool, with mass. to Penrose, Massey & Co.
Schr Hattle A. Hall, Brittain, fm Roancke River
with lumber to E. P. Durton.
Schr James W. Halg, Brower, fm Newbern, N.C.,

with shingles to Nercross & Sheets.
Schr John C. Henry, Diks, from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co. Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse, to captain.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Harman, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Athenais, Baker, from Antwerp, was ashore yesterday merning on Jee Flogger. The tng America was alongside. Reported by H. Virden, Jr., pilot, MEMORANDA. Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Georgetown, D. C. arrived at Bridgeport, Conn., last evening.
Br. bark Queen Victoria, Lyan, from Androssan
for New York, put into Bermuda 22d inst., in dis-

for New York, put into Bermuda 22d inst., in dis-tress, having experienced a succession of gales; had rudder damaged, forehouse stove in and gutted, stancheons of hatchhouse broken, and boat stove in Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORE OFFICE, April 27. — 5 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 27.— The following barges leave in tow kt-night, castward:—
Mary Tracy, Engene, Nightingale, Carrie, D. Jones, J. Meyer, R. Scars, A. M. Vandusen, Union Bank, and J. J. Musger, all with coal for New York.

Houset Abe, with coal, for Bridgeton.

Honest Abe, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PEHLADELPHIA BRANCE OFFICE, April 28. — The Gettysburg, with sait, and Mary Kear, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left last night.

Weather—4 A. W., 28th: — Barometer, 29 18-20; stormy; wind east last twenty-four hours. Is S.C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVEE-DE-GRACE, April 28. — The following boats
cave in tow to-day:—
Shaw, Towne & Co., with lumber to D. E. Trainer

Mary E. Bavis, with inmber to B. B. Taylor & Son, Renova, with inmber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

Nacas! with inmber to Norcress & Sheetz.

John Meizell, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton.

W. Lervers, with lumber to A. H. McIlvain.

Pheifer & Manning, with coal to Andrews & Osler.

Prancis Crais. with inmber to Andrews & Osler.

Prancis Crais. with inmber to Twitingston. Francis Craig, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del. Severe storm on the bay yesterday. Two empty

beats from Philadelphia badly wrecked.